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MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, January 14, 1813, on a Bill making further provisions for filling the ranks of the Regular Army, encouraging Enlistments, and authorising the Enlistments for longer periods of men whose terms of service are about to expire.

MR. SPEAKER,

IT was not my intention to offer myself to your notice on this question. I have changed my purpose only in consequence of the course, which the debate took yesterday, on an amendment proposed by me, to one of the subordinate provisions of this bill. The observations to which that occasion gave rise have induced me, to prefer assigning my own reasons for my own vote, rather than to trust to the justice or charity of the times to assign reasons for me.

The design of this bill is to encourage, by means of a very extraordinary bounty, enlistments into the regular army. Laws already existing, and other bills now in progress before the house, provide for the organization of an army of sixty-three thousand men. For the purpose of filling the ranks of that army, the bill before us proposes to give to each recruit, a bounty of one hundred and twenty four dollars, and three hundred and twenty acres of land.—It offers also a premium of eight dollars to every person in or out of the army, citizen or soldier, who shall procure an able bodied man to be enlisted.

Before, sir, I can determine, for myself, whether so great a military force should be raised, and at so great an expense, I am bound to inquire into the object to which that force is to be applied. If the public exigency shall, in my judgment, demand it; if any object connected with the protection of the country, and the safety of its citizens shall require it; and if I shall see reasonable ground to believe, that the force, when raised, will be applied to meet that exigency, and yield that protection, I shall not be restrained, by any considerations of expense, from giving my support to the measure. I am aware that the country needs defence, and I am anxious that defence should be provided for it, to the fullest extent, and in the promptest manner. But what is the object of this bill? To what service is this army destined, when its ranks shall be filled? We are told, sir, that the frontier is invaded, and that troops are wanted to repel that invasion. It is too true that the frontier is invaded; that the war, with all its horrors, ordinary and extraordinary, is brought within our own territories; and that the inhabitants, near the country of the enemy, are compelled to fly, lighted by the fires of their own houses, or to stay and meet the foe, unprotected by any adequate aid of government. But shew me, that by any vote of mine, or any effort of mine, I can contribute to the relief of such distress. Shew me, that the purpose of government, in this measure, is to provide defence for the frontiers. I aver I see no evidence of any such intention. I have no assurance that this army will be applied to any such object. There are, as was said by my honorable friend from New-York, (Mr. Grosvenor), strong reasons to infer the contrary, from the fact, that the forces hitherto raised have not been so applied, in any suitable or sufficient proportion. The defence of our own territory seems hitherto to have been regarded as an object of secondary importance, a duty of a lower order than the invasion of the enemy. The army raised last year was competent to defend the frontier. To that purpose government did not see fit to apply it. It was not competent, as the event proved, to invade with success the provinces of the enemy. To that purpose, however, it was applied. The substantial benefit which might have been obtained, and ought to have been obtained, was sacrificed to a scheme of conquest, in my opinion a wild one, commenced without means, prosecuted without plan or concert, and ending in disgrace. Nor is it the inland frontier only that has been left defenceless. The sea coast has been, in many places, wholly exposed. Give me leave to state one instance. The mouth of one of the largest rivers in the eastern section of the union is defended by a fort mounting 14 guns. This fort, for a great part of the last season, was holden by one man and one boy only. I state the fact on the authority of an honorable gentleman of this House. Other cases, almost equally flagrant, are known to have existed; in some of which, interests of a peculiar character and great magnitude, have been at stake. With this knowledge of the past, I must have evidence of some change in the purposes of administration, before I can vote for this bill, under an expectation that protection will thereby be afforded to either frontier of the union. Of such change, there is no intimation. On the contrary, gentlemen tell us, explicitly, that the acquisition of Canada is still deemed to be an essential object; and the vote of the House, within the last half hour, has put the matter beyond doubt. An honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Sheffey) has proposed an amendment to this bill, limiting the service of the troops to be raised by its provisions, to objects of defence. To the bill thus amended he offered his support, and would have been cheerfully followed by his friends. The amendment was rejected. It is certain, therefore, that the real object of this proposition to increase the military force to an extraordinary degree, by extraordinary means, is to act over again the scenes of the two last campaigns. To that object I cannot lend my support. I am already satisfied with the exhibition.

Give me leave to say, sir, that the tone on the subject of the conquest of Canada seems to be not a little changed. Before the war, that conquest was represented to be quite an easy affair. The valiant spirits who meditated it, were only fearful, lest it should be too easy to be glorious. They had no apprehension, except that resistance would not be so powerful as to render the victory splendid.—These confident expectations were, however, accompanied with a commendable spirit of moderation, the true mark of great minds, and it was gravely said, that we ought not to make too large a grasp for dominion, but to stop in our march of conquest northward, somewhere about the line of perpetual congelation, and to leave to our enemies or others, the residue of the continent to the pole. How happens it, sir, that this country, so easy of acquisition, and over which, according to the pamphlets, we were to have been, by this time, legislating, dividing it into states and territories, is not yet ours?—Nay, sir, how happens it, that we are not even free of invasion ourselves; that gentlemen here call on us, by all the motives of patriotism, to assist in the defence of our own soil, and pourtray before us the state of the frontier, by frequent and animated allusion to all those topics, which the modes of Indian warfare usually suggest?

This, sir, is not what we were promised. This is not the entertainment to which we were invited. This is no fulfilment of those predictions, which it was deemed obstinacy itself not to believe.—This is not that harvest of greatness and glory, the seeds of which were supposed to be sown, with the declaration of war.

When we ask, sir, for the causes of these disappointments, we are told that they are owing to the opposition which the war encounters in this House, and among the people. *All the evils which afflict this country are imputed to opposition.* This is the fashionable doctrine, both here and elsewhere. It is said to be owing to opposition that the war became necessary, and owing to opposition also that it has been prosecuted with no better success.

This, sir, is no new strain. It has been sung a thousand times. It is the constant tune of every weak or wicked administration. What minister ever yet acknowledged, that the evils which fell on his country were the necessary consequences of his own incapacity, his own folly, or his own corruption? What possessor of political power ever yet failed to charge the mischiefs resulting from his own measures, upon those who had uniformly opposed those measures? The people of the United States may well remember the administration of Lord North. He lost America to his country. Yet no one could find pretences for throwing the odium upon his opponents. He could throw it upon those who had forewarned him of consequences from the first, and who had opposed him at every stage of his disastrous policy, with all the force of truth, and reason and talent. It was not his own weakness, his own ambition, his own love of arbitrary power, which disaffected the colonies. It was not the Tea Act, the Stamp Act, or the Boston Port Bill, that severed the empire of Britain. Oh, no!—It was owing to no fault of administration. It was the work of opposition. It was the impertinent boldness of Cuatham; the idle declamation of Fox; and the unseasonable sarcasm of Burke! These men, and men like them, would not join the minister in his American war.—They would not give the name and character of wisdom to that which they believed to be the extreme of folly. They would not pronounce those measures just and honorable, which their principles led them to detest. They declared the ministers' war to be wanton. They foresaw its end, and pointed out plainly both to the minister and to the country. He pronounced the opposition to be selfish and factious. He persisted in his course; and the result is in history.

This example of ministerial justice seems to have become a model for these time and this country. With slight shades of difference, owing to different degrees of talent and ability, the imitation is sufficiently exact. It requires a little examination to fancy ones self sometimes to be listening to a recitation of the cajolations of the occupants of Lord North's Treasury Bench. We are told that our opposition has divided the government and divided the country. Remember, sir, the state of the government and of the country when the war was declared. Did not differences of opinion, then exist?—Do we not know this House was divided? Do we not know that the other House was still more divided? Does not every man, to whom the public documents were accessible, know, that in that other House, one single vote, having been given otherwise than it was, would have rejected the act declaring war, and adopted a different course of measures? A parental, guardian government would have regarded that state of things. It would have weighed such considerations—It would have inquired coolly and dispassionately into the state of public opinion, in the States of this confederacy—It would have looked especially to those States, most concerned in the professed objects of the war, and whose interests were to be most deeply affected by it. Such a government, knowing that its strength consisted in the union of opinion among the people, would have taken no step of such importance, without that union; nor would it have mistaken mere party feeling for national sentiment.

That occasion, sir, called for a large and liberal view of things.—Not only the degree of union in the sentiments of the people; but the nature and structure of the government; the general habits and pursuits of the community; the probable consequences of the war immediate and remote on our civil institutions; the effect of a vast military patronage; the variety of important local interests and objects; these were considerations essentially belonging to the subject. It was not enough that government could make out its cause of war on the paper, and get the better of England in the argument. This was requisite; but not all that was requisite. The question of War or Peace, in a country like this, is not to be compressed into the compass that would benefit a small litigation. It is not to be made to turn upon a pin. Incapable in its nature of being decided upon technical rules, it is unfit to be discussed in the manner which usually appertains to the forensic habit. It should be regarded as a great question, not only of right, but also of prudence and expediency. *Reasons of a general nature; reasons of a moral nature; considerations, which go back to the origin of our institutions, and other considerations which look forward to our hopeful progress in future times, all belong, in their just proportions and gradations, to a question, in the determination of which the happiness of the present and of future generations may be so much concerned.*

I have heard no satisfactory vindication of the war on grounds like those. They appear not to have suited the temper of that time. Utterly astonished at the declaration of war, I have been surprized at nothing since. Unless all history deceived me, I saw how it would be prosecuted, when I saw how it was begun. There is in the nature of things an unchangable relation between rash counsels and feeble execution.

It was not, sir, the minority that brought on the war. Look to your records, from the date of the Embargo, in 1807, to June 1812. Every thing that men could do, they did, to stay your course. When at last they could effect no more, they urged you to delay your measures. They entreated you to give yet a little time for deliberation, and to wait for favorable events. *As if inspired for the purpose of arresting your progress, they laid before you the consequences of your measures, just as we have seen them since take place.* They predicted to you their effects on public opinion. They told you, that instead of healing, they would inflame political dissensions. They pointed out to you also what would and what must happen on the frontier. That, which since hath happened there, is but their prediction, turned into history. Vain is the hope, then, of escaping just retribution, by imputing to the minority of the government or to the opposition among the people the disasters of these times. Vain is the attempt to impose this on the common sense of mankind. The world has had too much experience of ministerial shifts and evasions. It has learned to judge of men by their actions, and of measures by their consequences.

If the purpose be, by casting these imputations upon those who are opposed to the policy of the government, to check their freedom of inquiry, discussion and debate, such purpose is also culpable of being executed. That opposition is constitutional and legal. It is also conscientious. It rests in settled and sober conviction, that such policy is destructive to the interests of the people, and dangerous to the being of the government. The experience of every day confirms these sentiments. Men who act from such motives are not to be discouraged by trifling obstacles, nor awed by any dangers. *They know the limit of constitutional opposition—up to that limit, at their own discretion, they will walk, and walk fearlessly.* If they should find, in the history of their country, a precedent for going over, I trust they will not follow it. They are not of a school in which insurrection is taught as a virtue. They will not seek promotion through paths of sedition, nor qualify themselves to serve their country in any of the high departments of its government, by making rebellion the first element in their political science.

Important as I deem it to discuss, on all proper occasions, the policy of the measures at present pursued, it is still more important to maintain the right of such discussion, in its full and just extent. Sentiments lately sprung up, and now growing fashionable, make it necessary to be explicit on this point. The more I perceive a disposition to check the freedom of inquiry by extravagant and unconstitutional pretences, the firmer shall be the tone, in which I shall assert, and freer the manner in which I shall exercise it. It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a "homebred right," a fireside privilege. It hath ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air, or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty; and it is the last duty, which those whose REPRESENTATIVE I am, shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself shall be questioned, I shall then carry it to its extent. I shall then place myself on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm, that would move me from my ground. This high constitutional privilege, I shall defend and exercise within this House, and without this House, and in all places; in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times. Living I shall assert it, dying I shall assert it, and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will still leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defence of them.

Whoever, sir, would discover the causes, which have produced the present state of things, must look for them, not in the efforts of opposition, but in the nature of the war, in which we are engaged, and in the manner in which its professed objects have been attempted to be obtained. Quite too small a portion of public opinion was in favor of the war, to justify it, originally. A much smaller portion is in favor of the mode in which it has been conducted. This is the radical infirmity. Public opinion, strong and united, is not with you, in your Canada project. Whether it ought to be, or ought not to be, the fact that it is not, should, by this time, be evident to all; and it is the business of practical statesmen, to act upon the state of things as it is, and not to be always attempting to prove what it ought to be. The acquisition of that country, is not an object, generally desired by the people. Some gentlemen indeed, say it is not *their ultimate* object; and that they wish it only as the means of effecting other purposes. But, sir, a large portion of the people believe that a desire for the conquest and final retention of Canada is the mainspring of public measures. Nor is the opinion without ground. It has been distinctly avowed, by public men in a public manner. And if this be not the object, it is not easy to see the connexion between your means and ends. At least, that portion of the people that is not in the habit of refining far, cannot see it. You are, you say, at war for maritime rights, and free trade. But they see you look up your commerce and abandon the ocean. They see you invade an interior province of the enemy. They see you involve yourselves in a bloody war with the native savages; and they ask you, if you have, in truth, a maritime controversy with the western Indians, and are really contending for Sailors' Rights with the tribes of the Prophet? In my judgment, the popular sentiment, in this case, corresponds with the soundest political discretion. In my humble opinion, you are not only not able to travel to the road you have taken, but if you were, it would not conduct you to your object.

I am aware, sir, that both the professed objects of the war, and the manner of prosecuting it, may receive the nominal approbation of a great majority of those, who constitute the prevailing party in the country. But I know also how extremely fallacious any inference from that circumstance would be in favor of the real popularity of the measure. In times like these, a great measure of a prevalent party becomes incorporated with the party interest. To quarrel with the measure, would be to abandon the party. Party considerations, therefore, induce an acquiescence in that, on which the fate of party is supposed to depend. Gentlemen, sir, fall into strange inconsistencies on this subject. *They tell us that the war is popular; that the invasion of Canada is popular, and that it would have succeeded, before this time, had it not been for the force of opposition. Sir, what gives force to opposition in this country?—Certainly nothing but the popularity of the cause of opposition, and the numbers who espouse it. Upon this argument, then, in what an unprecedented condition are the people of these States! We have on our hands a most popular war! we have also a most popular opposition to that war. We cannot push the measure, the opposition is so popular. We cannot retract it, the measure itself is so popular.—We can neither go forward, nor backward. We are at the very centre of gravity;—the point of perpetual rest!*

The truth is, sir, that party support is not the kind of support necessary to sustain the country through a long, expensive and bloody contest; and this should have been considered, before the war was declared. The cause, to be successful, must be upheld by other sentiments, and higher motives. It must draw to itself the sober approbation of the great mass of the people. It must enlist, not their temporary or party feelings, but their steady patriotism, and their constant zeal. Unlike the old nations of Europe, there are in this country no dregs of population, fit only to supply the constant waste of war, and out of which an army can be raised, for hire, at any time and for any purpose. Armies of any magnitude can here be nothing but the people embodied; and if the object be one for which the people will not embody, there can be no armies. It is, I think, too plain to be doubted, that the conquest of Canada is such an object. They do not feel the impulse of adequate motive. Not diminished by military disaster, they are yet not sanguine of laurels in this contest. The harvest, thus far, they perceive has not been great. The prospect of the future is no greater. Nor are they altogether reconciled to the *principle* of this invasion. Canada, they know, is not to be conquered, but by drenching its soil in the blood of its inhabitants. They have no thirst for that blood. The borderers, on the line, connected by blood and marriage, and all the ties of social life, have no disposition to bear arms against one another. Merciless indeed has been the fate of some of these people, I understand it to be fact, that in some of the affairs, which we call battles, because we have had nothing else to give the name to, brother has been in arms against brother. The bosom of the parent has been exposed to the bayonet of his own son. Sir, I honor the people that shrink from a warfare like this. I applaud their sentiments and their feelings. They are such as religion and humanity dictate, and such as none but cannibals would wish to eradicate from the human heart.

You have not succeeded in dividing the people of the provinces from their government. Your commanders tell you that they are universally hostile to your cause. It is not, therefore, to make war on their government; it is to make war, fierce, cruel, bloody war, on the people themselves, that you call to your standard the yeomanry of the Northern States. The experience of two campaigns should have taught you, that they will not obey that call. Government has put itself in every posture. It has used supplication and entreaty; it has also menaced, and it still menaces, compulsion. All is in vain. It cannot longer conceal its weak-

ness on this point. Look to the Bill before you. Does not that speak a language exceeding every thing I have said? You last year gave a bounty of sixteen dollars. You now propose to give a bounty of one hundred and twenty four dollars, and you say you have no hope of obtaining men at a lower rate. This is sufficient to convince me, it will be sufficient to convince the enemy, and the whole world, *yourselves* only excepted, what progress your Canada war is making in the affections of the people.

It is to no want of natural resources, or natural strength, in the country, that your failures can be attributed. The Northern States alone are able to overrun Canada in thirty days, armed or unarmed, in any cause which should propel them by inducements sufficiently powerful. Recur, sir, to history. As early as 1745, the New-England colonies raised an army of five thousand men, and took Louisburg from the troops of France. On what point of the enemy's territory, let me ask, have you brought an equal force to bear in the whole course of two campaigns? On another occasion, more than half a century ago, Massachusetts alone, although its population did not exceed one third of its present amount, had an army of twelve thousand men. Of these, seven thousand were at one time employed against Canada. A strong motive was then felt to exist. With equal exertion, that commonwealth could now furnish an army of forty thousand men.

You have prosecuted this invasion for two campaigns: They have cost you vastly more, upon the average, than the campaigns of the revolutionary war. The project has already cost the American people nearly half as much as the whole price paid for independence. The result is before us. Who does not see and feel, that this result disgraces us? Who does not see in what estimation our martial prowess must be by this time holden, by the enemy, and by the world? Administration has made its master effort to subdue a province, three thousand miles removed from the mother country; lying at our own doors; scarcely equal in natural strength, to the least of the States of this confederacy, and defended by external aid to a limited extent. It has persisted two campaigns—and it has failed. Let the responsibility rest where it ought. The world will not ascribe the issue to want of spirit or patriotism in the *American people*. The possession of those qualities, in high and honorable degrees, they have heretofore illustriously evinced, and spread out the proof on the record of their Revolution. They will be still true to their character, in any cause which they feel to be their own. In all causes, they will defend themselves. The enemy, as we have seen, can make no permanent stand, in any populous part of the country. Its citizens will drive back his forces to the line. But at that line, at the point where defence ceases, and invasion begins, they stop. They do not pass it, because they do not choose to pass it. Offering no serious obstacle to their actual power, it rises like a Chinese wall, against their sentiments and their feelings.

It is natural, sir, such being my opinions, on the present state of things, that I should be asked what, in my judgment, ought to be done. In the first place, then, I answer, withdraw your invading armies, and follow counsels which the national sentiment will support. In the next place abandon the system of commercial restriction. That system is equally ruinous to the interests and obnoxious to the feelings of whole sections and whole States. They believe you have no constitutional right to establish such systems. They protest to you, that such is not, and never was, their understanding of your powers. They are sincere in this opinion, and it is of infinite moment, that you duly respect that opinion, although you may deem it to be erroneous. These people, sir, resisted Great-Britain, because her minister, under pretence of regulating trade, attempted to put his hand into their pockets, and take their money. There is that, sir, which they then valued, and which they still value, more than money. That pretence of regulating trade they believed to be a mere cover for tyranny and oppression. The present embargo, *which does not vex, and harass, and embarrass their commerce*, but ANNIHILATES IT, is also laid by *color* of a power to regulate trade. For if it be not laid, by virtue of this power, it is laid by virtue of no power. It is not wonderful, sir, if this should be viewed by them as a state of things, not contemplated when they came into the national compact.

Let me suppose, sir, that when the Convention of one of the commercial States, Massachusetts for example, was deliberating on the adoption of this Constitution, some Person to whose opening vision the future had been disclosed, had appeared among them. He would have seen there the Patriots who rocked the cradle of liberty in America. He would have seen there statesmen and warriors, who had borne no dishonorable parts in the councils of their country, and on her fields of battle. He would have found there men recommending the adoption of this Instrument to a people, full of the feeling of independence, and naturally jealous of all governments but their own. And he would have found, that the leading, the principal, and the finally prevalent argument, was the *protection and extension of commerce*.

Now suppose, sir, that this person, having the knowledge of future times, had told them—"This instrument, to which you now commit your fates, shall for a time not deceive your hopes. Administered and practised, as you now understand it, it shall enable you to carry your favorite pursuits to an unprecedented extent. The increase of your numbers, of your wealth, and of your general prosperity, shall exceed your expectations. But other times shall arrive. Other counsels shall prevail. In the midst of this extension and growth of commerce and prosperity, an Embargo, severe and universal, shall be laid upon you, for eighteen months. This shall be succeeded by non-importations, restriction, and embarrassments, of every description. War, with the most powerful maritime nation on earth, shall follow. This war shall be declared professedly for *your* benefit, and the protection of *your* interest. It shall be declared nevertheless *against* your urgent remonstrance. Your voice shall be heard, but it shall be heard only to be disregarded. It shall be a war for seamen's rights, against the sentiments of those to whom eight tenths of the seamen of the country belong. It shall be a war for maritime rights, forced upon those who are alone interested in such concerns. It shall be brought upon you by those to whom seamen and commerce shall be alike unknown; who shall never have heard the surges of the sea; and into whose minds the idea of a ship shall never have entered, through the eye, till they shall come, from beyond the western hills, to take the protection of *your* maritime rights, and the guardianship of *your* commercial interests, into their skilful and experienced hands. Bringing the enemy to the blockade of your ports, they shall leave your coasts to be undefended, or defended by yourselves. Mindful of what may yet remain of your commerce, they shall visit you with another Embargo. They shall cut off your intercourse of every description with foreign nations. This not only; they shall cut off your intercourse of every description by water, with your sister States. This not only; they shall cut off your intercourse of every description by water, between the ports of your own States. They shall seize your accustomed commerce, in every limb, nerve, and fibre, and hold it, as in the jaws of death."

I now put it to you, sir, whether if this practical administration of the constitution had been laid before them, they would have ratified it?—I ask you, if the head of HANCOCK himself would not sooner have committed it to the flames?—If then, sir, they did not believe, and from the terms of the instrument had no reason to believe, that it conferred such powers on the government, then, I say, the present course of its administration is not consistent with its spirit and meaning.

Let any man examine our history, and he will find that the constitution of the country owes its existence to the commerce of the country. Let him inquire of those who are old enough to remember, and they will tell it to him. The idea of such a compact, as is well known, was first unfolded in a meeting of Delegates from different States holden for the purpose of making some voluntary agreements respecting trade, and establishing a common tariff. I see near me an honorable and venerable gentleman (Mr. Schureman, of New-Jersey) who bore a part in the deliberations of that assembly, and who put his hand to the first recommendation, ever addressed to the people of these States by any body of men, to form a national constitution. He will vouch for the truth of my remark. He will tell you the motives which actuated him, and his associates, as well as the whole country, at that time. The faith of this nation is pledged to its commerce, formally and solemnly. I call upon you to redeem that pledge: not by sacrificing, while you profess to regard it; but by unshackling it, and protecting it, and fostering it, according to your ability, and the reasonable expectations of those who have committed it to the care of government. In the commerce of the country, the constitution had its birth. In the extinction of that commerce, it will find its grave. I use not the tone of intimidation or menace, but I forewarn you of consequences. *Let it be remembered, that in my place, this day, and in the discharge of my public duty, I conjure you to alter your course. I urge to you the language of entreaty. I beseech you, by your best hopes of your country's prosperity;—by your regard for the preservation of her government, and her union;—by your own ambition, as honorable men, of leading hereafter in the councils of a great and growing empire;—I conjure you, by every motive which can be addressed to the mind of man that you abandon your system of restrictions—that you abandon it at once—and abandon it forever.*

The humble aid, which it would be in my power to render to measures of government, shall be given cheerfully, if government will pursue measures which I can conscientiously support. Badly as I think of the original grounds of the war, as well as of the manner in which it has been hitherto conducted, if even now, falling in an honest and sincere attempt to procure just and honorable peace, it will return to measures of defence and protection, such as reason and common sense, and the public opinion all call for, my vote shall not be withholden from the means. Give up your futile projects of invasion. Extinguish the fires that blaze on your inland frontiers. Establish perfect safety and defence there, by adequate force. Let every man that sleeps on your soil sleep in security. Stop the blood that flows from the veins of unarmed yeomanry, and women and children. Give to the living time to bury and lament their dead, in the quietness of private sorrow. Having performed this work of beneficence and mercy on your inland border, turn, and look with the eye of justice and compassion on your vast population along the coast. Unclench the iron grasp of your Embargo. Take measures for that end, before another sun sets upon you. With all the war of the enemy on your commerce, if you would cease to war it on yourselves, you would still have some commerce. That commerce would give you some revenue. Apply that revenue to the augmentation of your navy. That navy, in turn, will protect your commerce. Let it no longer be said, that not one ship of force, built by your hands since the war, yet floats upon the ocean. Turn the current of your efforts into the channel which national sentiment has already worn broad and deep to receive it. A naval force, competent to defend your coast against considerable armaments, to convoy your trade, and perhaps raise the blockade of your rivers, is not a chimera. It may be realized. If, then, the war must continue, go to the ocean. If you are seriously contending for maritime rights, go to the theatre where alone those rights can be defended. Thither every indication of your fortunes points you. There the united wishes and exertions of the nation will go with you. Even our party divisions, acrimonious as they are, cease at the water's edge. They are lost in attachment to national character, on the element, where that character is made respectable. In protecting naval interests by naval means, you will arm yourselves with the whole power of national sentiment, and may command the whole abundance of the national resources. In time you may enable yourselves to redress injuries, in the place where they may be offered, and if need be, to accompany your own flag throughout the world, with the protection of your own cannon.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RETALIATION.

As I seldom look into Parson BENTLEY's paper, called the Essex Register, printed at Salem, his absolute and contemptible incubation, headed *Retaliation* escaped my notice, till it was lately shewn me by a friend.

His Reverence denies the assertion, "that we began the work of destruction and desolation by burning part of Queenstowo." It is possible that he considers the burning of Prophet's town as the *beginning* of the work of destruction. I did not go so far back as that, knowing that this *good minister of the gospel* and his party consider the Indians as having no more souls than the negroes, and consequently, that the enslaving of the one, or the destruction of the other, can not be an object of retaliation.

But as to our *beginning* the work of destruction, which has led to this tremendous *retaliation*, under which the whole western frontier now smarts so severely, let his Reverence *read*, and if he can, *deny*, the truth of the following quotations.

Montreal Paper, Oct. 31, 1812—"While they [*the Americans*] had possession of Queenstowo, they plundered the houses of every portable thing. During the battle, the *American* batteries attempted to set fire to the town of Niagara by firing red hot shot, and actually burnt the court-house and a tannery. What ravagings should we find in the American papers, were this brutality *retaliated* on their seaboard towns."

Cadiz, same date—"We learned by a boat from [fort] Niagara the jail and court house at Newark, and some valuable mills in that neighborhood, valued at 70,000 dollars."

Weekly Messenger, Oct. 20, 1812—"During the battle of Queenstown the jail and brewery at Newark were fired by hot shot from fort Niagara and consumed."

Same paper, Dec. 6, 1812—"When our squadron made an attack on Kingston, (Upper Canada), seven or eight houses were demolished by our fire."

But as his Reverence may disbelieve these English and *tory* prints, I will give him a choice morsel from his own dear Chronicle.

December 14—"The British had their houses burned and a block house in fort George consumed." *Again, Dec. 17th*, after having discontinued the burning of a two story house and a barn the Chronicle proceeds—"Between 9 and 10 o'clock three sailors embarked in a boat and set fire to the dwelling house of J. HARRISON, and to the house and store of Mr. DOUGLASS, after remaining on that (the Canada) side for two hours they returned with a boat load of articles taken from the houses."—[Part of Havre de Grace was burned by the British about the first of May, 1813.]

Now what will his Reverence say to these quotations? Will he have the effrontery to deny them? No! But observe the mean and pitiful prevarication, the "work of destruction" was begun not *at* but *near* Queenstown. "No British settlement has ever been destroyed by our forces except Newark." No, not a *whole* settlement but only a *part!* What a contemptible quibble!

While I am in the mood of quotations I will give his Reverence one more.

October 30—"Several families at Sinugeon-point having been plundered by the crew of a British boat, all the plundered articles were sent back by the British commander at Erie with 200 dollars in gold to pay the damages."

You may be sure I did not find this quotation in the Chronicle, and I never heard of its being *retaliated!*

I have forborne to press on the notice of the public the destruction of whole towns and villages with their inhabitants of *red brethren* (as JEFFERSON calls them) because I know that many of the democrats, styling themselves lovers of *equality* and the *rights of man*, consider the natives as not of the human species, and thought in that "glorious news" of their being "cut up in high style." But be it known to these white barbarians that *retaliation* is as dear to an Indian as it is to them—that the savages will equal them in cruelty, and that to this same barbarous principle of *retaliation* is to be attributed all the cold blooded murders, scalpings and burnings so horribly exhibited on our western frontier.

But how execrable the wretch; how contemptible the hypocrite, who, clad in the livery and professing to teach the gospel of the meek and lowly Jesus, can, for the sake of exciting party feeling, openly advocate principles at which vandals would shudder! Himself secure from harm under the sanctity of his office, he arouses in the breasts of his partizans those baneful and diabolical passions, which, if not soon checked, will fill this country with blood and with lamentation. The gospel preaches *peace and good will to man; if thine enemy hunger feed him, if he thirst give him drink.* But Parson BENTLEY though professing to be a christian teacher is of that sect who say, "*an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth*" and "*let us do evil that good may come, whose damnation is just.*"

Portsmouth, Feb. 10, 1813. PACIFICUS.

Taxes and Conscription.

Despotism among modern nations is exercised by Emperors, Kings and Presidents, chiefly in the form of TAXES and CONSCRIPTIONS; for which WARS produced by design, or misconduct in Rulers, never fail to furnish a plausible pretext and occasion.

The good of society requires that governments should have the power of raising taxes for its support, and of conscripting, or as we say, determining by drafting by lot the militia, for the defence of the country when invaded suddenly, and before regular armies can be raised by enlistment. Tyranny in a free form of government, generally, indeed I may say always, consists in the *abuse* of the powers originally granted to rulers by the people, *for the purpose of insuring* domestic tranquility, providing for the common defence, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

It is this *abuse*, that the people should fear; no man becomes vicious all at once; but by imperceptible degrees. So it is with governments in their progress towards Tyranny; they begin with small abuses of real powers, each abuse furnishing a precedent for other and greater abuses, (the people all the while viewing those precedents instead of principles), until the ground work is laid for a despotism.

When the people begin to feel sensibly the evils which are the inevitable consequences of such conduct, they fall to scolding and fretting about the measures of government, instead of endeavoring to bring back their rulers to first principles; but they are soon quieted by plausible arguments in favor of passive obedience and non-resistance; they are told, that the rulers mean well, that their measures, selected by the voice of the whole people, must above all, that they are placed so high, that they can take a view of the whole ground and consequently must know better than the people what is for their permanent good, who comparatively know nothing, and whose duty therefore it is to submit.

What GOV. PLUMER said in his last speech respecting a foreign power, I shall adapt upon this occasion: "Submission to [arbitrary] power necessarily leads to all the misery and degradation of *servitude*—a name disgusting to freemen. Submission never checked usurpation or satiated the lust of power, but has always augmented its demand. The wretchedness of a people who have yielded to [arbitrary] domination, has invariably been in just proportion to the degree of their submission."

Taxes and Conscriptions are not in themselves evils, which are at all times to be opposed by the people; they are only so when *unnecessarily* resorted to for a *good* purpose; or when they are at *any time*, and in any *degree* adopted for the accomplishment of a *bad* purpose.

Why did we resist the stamp tax and the tea tax laid on us by Lord NORTH's Parliament? Surely it was not for their oppressive amount, because we have laid on ourselves infinitely more oppressive burthens;

It was because of the declaration of that Parliament that they had a right to tax us in all cases whatsoever, with or without representation.—We then clearly saw that if they could lay on us a tax of one million *without our consent*, that no man had a dollar he could call his own, because, after the habit of paying taxes was once well established, they could have gone on taxing us millions upon millions until nothing was left us, capable of taxation, but carpets.

The new mode of supplying the people, by conscription, found out and carried to perfection in our times, is of all modes the most complete for its purpose. The old saying, "with money I will get men, and when I have got men I will get money enough," has an extensive signification.

For what purpose was the first draft of one hundred thousand men, ordered by Mr. MADISON, immediately on declaring his war? Mr. PLUMER said in his speech before referred to, that it was because we were in *imminent danger of invasion*. Governor STRONG said so far from there being eminent, there was no danger of invasion at that time; events proved Governor STRONG correct; we were not invaded in any part until the February following, and have not been invaded in this part of the country to this day. If Mr. MADISON feared an invasion the first month of the war, before the British could even know it, surely he must have more fear of it now, and yet we hear nothing from him on this subject although British fleets are on our coast. To me, it always appeared that it was an attempt to put down the freedom of speech and of the press, or in the vulgar language, "to hush opposition," an opposition which they could not but expect would meet their fatal conduct.

Whatever the motive might have been for calling out these detached or conscripted militia to garrison forts, that the regular troops therein might march to a war of conquest, and thereby leave these same forts more defenceless, it seems Gov. PLUMER entered heartily into the scheme, for he says, "believing that the President was in fact, commander in chief of the militia of the several States, and judge of the time when it was necessary to order them out, *as soon as* I received requisitions from Gen. Dearborn, *without consulting with flesh and blood*, I promptly issued orders for calling into the service such portions of the detached militia as were required."

Language would fail me if I endeavored to express all the ideas that this small paragraph of our ex-governor gives birth to; but I will attempt to analyze and display some of its odious features.

It makes us a nation of soldiers, of which the President is the commander in chief; and the Governor, appointed by ourselves, and paid by ourselves for our own particular benefit, is by this, without our consent and without any commission from the President, made one of his Lieutenants, and consequently obliged to obey his orders in all cases whatsoever.

That this looks like a *consolidation of the States*, I think will not be denied, and a *military* consolidation too.

Governor PLUMER says, he did not stop to "consult with flesh and blood," but promptly obeyed the orders of his superior officers; all this was right and consistent in a man who considered himself as the head of a party, and an officer, under the commander in chief; for what had such a man to do with flesh and blood or the feelings of flesh and blood? There is only one improvement to be made in this system of Governor PLUMER's, and that is, he should be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, and receive his pay from the general government and not from the people of New-Hampshire.

In a war of defence, a war in support of our independence, or in other words, self government, this system of conscription, although an evil, may be borne for a time, until armies can be enlisted; but when we contemplate its odious nature, in a war of offence, of conquest, then indeed it becomes truly horrible.

It is true, we only at present, view this new evil as at a distance, as one openly and boldly avowed by certain leaders of the war party, to be put in execution if the people will not enlist for the invasion of Canada, under the temptation that 124 dollars bounty holds out to them, in these times of poverty and want of employment.

Perhaps many may think this great bounty will bring men enough to the drum of the recruiting sergeant to satisfy our administration and therefore there will be no need of a conscription. I do not. I fear many will wait for higher offers, if they hold back; and that others will remember how our government has bid up at the auction for soldiers at 8 dollars the month, at 10 dollars the month, and now have offered 124 dollars bounty for six months, (as that seems to be the time allotted for making a treaty of peace); I say, I fear that many will answer, as the money lender did to a needy borrower, who came to him to obtain the loan of 1000 dollars, and offered 8 per cent. interest, and receiving no encouragement offered 10 per cent. then 15 per cent. and at last offered 25 per cent. per annum, if he would let him have the money.—"Sir (says old Gripus) when you offered 8, and even 10 per cent. I thought you honest; when you offered 15 per cent. I began to doubt you; but now you have offered 25 per cent. I am sure you are going to cheat me; therefore I will not lend you a dollar on any condition whatever."

A FACT.

The supporters of WILLIAM PLUMER for Governor, among other equally powerful arguments in his favor, urge his willingness to serve the *people*, for half the stated salary, which has been for years given to the *Governor*, as, if the people would estimate his qualifications, by his *price*. Whoever knows this modest, *money hating candidate for the people's suffrages*, will know how much of truth is identified in his declarations on this subject. It is the general opinion, that Mr. PLUMER is the author of most of the Electioneering paragraphs which have appeared in the Newhampshire Patriot. In one of them, written it is believed by Mr. PLUMER himself, the increase of the *Governor's salary* by a former Legislature is attributed to Gov. GILMAN. Now the fact is this. A Bill for that purpose was introduced in the house and met with violent *opposition*. Mr. PLUMER was then seated in the *Speaker's chair*. Though contrary to the rules of the house for the Speaker to engage in debate without going into a committee of the *whole*, the *Speaker* at that time did actually trespass on the orders of the assembly and exert all his

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† *This must either mean Newark, or there is a place on the Canada side near Queenstown of this name.*

cunning and address in advocating the passage of the Bill. It finally passed and its success was wholly attributed to the *management out of doors* and the elaborate speech in the house of Representatives of their *Speaker*, the Hon. WILLIAM PLUMER, and now the democratic candidate for Governor.

Important Foreign News.

[By an arrival at New-York.]

HOLLAND. HAGUE, NOV. 19, 1813.

REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

THE new Government is fully organized and in active operation. The most respectable citizens for talents and consideration fill the offices of Burgomasters, Counsellors and Secretaries.

Nov. 23. The Proclamation of the President of the General Government has excited a most extraordinary degree of public spirit.

Two *corps d'armee* (48,000) are already formed; one has proceeded to Utrecht; and the other to Dord or Gorcum.

SWITZERLAND. BASLE, NOV. 21.

Our Diet has formerly declared its resolution to maintain the strictest *neutrality* in the present War. We are determined to make our frontiers to be respected by the belligerents.

ENGLAND. LONDON, NOV 25, 1813.

The Government of the King of England as Elector of Hanover, has been completely restored; and in the presence of the Duke of Cumberland.

[From the Continent.]

By the Ano-Alexander, from Liverpool, we have London files so late as the 25th December. They unfold highly interesting events.

PACIFIC PROSPECT.

Propositions of Peace have been made between the Allied Monarchs and Bonaparte, and have been accepted:—A Congress has been proposed to assemble in Manheim to treat of the terms.

Lord Castlereagh was to leave London on the 27th December to repair to the continent.

These are the prominent facts. Our papers contain numerous speculations on the subject which we cannot copy. The Allies guarantee to the Emperor a larger domain than any the Kings of France have ruled over, and Bonaparte is to relinquish the Confederation of the Rhine, and acknowledge the independence of Spain and Portugal.

Our opinion is that a General Peace will not take place in Europe.

PACIFIC OVERTURES.

Our papers contain numerous articles on a PROPOSITION OF PEACE, and Congress at Manheim. We shall present such of them as will give a sketch of the subject.

Proposition of the Allies.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 1. *(Official article.)*

"Victory has conducted the Allied armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been *to offer Peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.* An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany, has *had no influence* on the conditions of the peace. The conditions are founded on the independence of the French Empire, as well as on the independence of the other States of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each. The powers *confirm to the French Empire, an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew.*"

Extract from BONAPARTE'S Speech.

FRANCE. PARIS, DEC. 10, 1813.

"*Senators, Counsellors, Deputies, &c.*

"I have never been seduced by prosperity. Adversity will always find me superior to its attacks.

"I have several times given peace to nations when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests I have raised thrones for Kings who have forsaken me.

"I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and happiness of the world. A monarch and a father, I feel that peace adds to the security of thrones and to that of families. Negociations have been entered into with the Allied Powers. I have adhered to the preliminary bases which they have presented. I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session the Congress of Manheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment, which the wishes of the world eagerly call for.

"Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me.

"*The Republic of the United States of America continues with success its war with England.*

"I have recognised the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss Cantons.

"You are the natural organs of this throne: it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us, 'They have sacrificed the best interests of their country! They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought, during four centuries, to impose on France.'"

On these the London Courier says, "The funds rose rapidly yesterday in consequence of the speech of Bonapatte, and the *intended departure of Lord CASTLEREAGH for the Continent.*"

After a variety of reasonings on the subject, the Courier adds,

"As to Lord Castlereagh's journey to the Continent, we know that he is *not going to any Congress*, but to be on the spot to prevent delay in the communications with the Allies. Had there been a Congress likely to be held immediately, we hardly think our Minister for Foreign Affairs would have proceeded thither. His Lordship's presence, being so perfectly acquainted with all the views and intentions of government, may be necessary to heal differences, should there be any, to remove jealousies, to confirm the wavering, and to knit all the powers together in the strongest manner.

"The confident pacific expectations indulged yesterday in the City have subsided this morning; Omnium, which opened at 17 1 2 and 18, fell to 14 1-2 7-8. It rose afterwards to about 14 3-4 15.

"We scarcely ever remember, upon any political subject, a more unanimous opinion among almost all ranks—an opinion against making peace with Bonaparte."

TERMS OF NEWS.

Dantzic capitulated the 1st December. —Tomose had surrendered to the Russians. Lubec was taken the 14th Nov. Stettin surrendered the 21st. Davoust has retired on Holstein. The allies were re-organizing the Confederation of the Rhine. Numerous places had been taken in Holland. No armistice was to be concluded. The Cossacks were overrunning the Netherlands.

Letters from St. Petersburg, Nov. 23d, mention the failure of a second attempt of mediation by Russia, and that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were to return to Copenhagen. They mention, too, that the Neptune had been lost; and another ship prepared for their reception. The late events in America render this article politically unimportant.

Latest from Lord Wellington's Army.

NEW-BEDFORD, FEB. 8, 1814.

Late last evening, arrived here the Portuguese sch'r *Vingenta*, in 46 days from Lisbon. Capt. *Terry*, of Fairhaven, a passenger in the Vingenta, informs that a few hours previous to sailing an express arrived in Lisbon from Lord Wellington, announcing a complete victory over the French army under Marshal Soult. It appears that Lord Wellington had been induced to order the Spanish part of his army to return to the Pyrenees, in consequence of the cruelties exercised by them on the country people in France; that being thus reduced, Soult attacked him on the 11th Dec. and turned his left wing; but was repulsed after a very sanguinary conflict —that on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, the fighting continued with increased fury and finally ended in the total overthrow of the French. Capt. Terry says the express reported that the allied cavalry charged the French artillery, when in full fire, and carried them; and that the infantry on both sides maintained a contest with the bayonet, man to man, for several hours. The numbers lost we did not learn, but the Express stated that the slaughter was very great on both sides. Lord Wellington left a force to blockade Bayonne, and was advanced from that place, 30 miles towards Bordeaux. The action took place in the open country.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1814.

GREAT NEWS.

News from London by an arrival at Boston has been received to 27th December. Late news from France has also been received.

HOLLAND IS EMANCIPATED after a vassalage of nineteen years to France. The joy was as strong as the deliverance was great. The revolution was effected by one common sentiment, and was attended with little bloodshed. The prince of Orange has been called to take the reins and has entered on the administration of government. Great efforts were making in England to aid the Dutch and secure their independence.

The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia had met at Frankfort near the Rhine, where their armies, to the amount of near 300,000 men it was said, were assembling.

Marshal St. Cyr with a French army had capitulated Dresden to the allies, his army prisoners of war.

The latest accounts from France state that BONAPARTE had collected an army of 500,000 men on the Rhine. This must be great exaggeration—no doubt he is pushing his CONSCRIPTS to the scene of slaughter with all the dispatch of despotic power. Letters by the last arrival from France say that great exertions were making to raise the empire in arms for its defence, and that a strong effort would be made to retake Holland. This is probable from the great exertions making in England to defend the Dutch.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The great length of Mr. WEBSTER'S Speech will prevent our publishing on this day, necessarily excluding many interesting articles of foreign and domestic intelligence, besides several valuable communications and other matter. They shall receive due attention next week.

THE CONGRESS FOR PEACE.

It appears from the English papers that the Emperors of Russia and Austria and King of Prussia have offered Bonaparte propositions of peace without the concurrence of the British cabinet. Lord Castlereagh's journey to the continent is no doubt owing to this *unexpected and embarrassing attitude* of the allies.

The tone to Bonaparte's Speech of the 19th December is evidently to sell. The French court, and probably the people had recovered from their panic. The Speech was in the usual style of Bonaparte, evincing confidence and firmness. At the time the fugitive remnant of Bonaparte's Grand Army crossed the Rhine, it was evident from the speeches of the councillors of state & the papers that *the throne did not feel secure.*

The *basis* of peace now offered was no doubt at the instigation of Austria. If we were to venture a *guess* it would be in the first place a very confident one, that a general peace will not take place. In the next place that the congress will result in a partial peace, or in the eventual secession of Austria from the Allies. Either of these events will enable Bonaparte to make an effectual stand. He has already renewed his invective against England and intimates in his Speech his intention to adhere to his *maritime code.* On this ground France and England can not meet. We do not think that Russia will make a peace without the concurrence of England, but it is apprehended that the life and vigor of the coalition is already assailed, by weak, partial and selfish views.

We can see no good prospect of repose to Europe or America.

Perhaps no situation of things would be worse for us than a *continental peace*, and the war to continue between England and France. France and the United States would then be embarked in an endless war with Great Britain.

CONSCRIPTION.

From Washington, Jan. 24.

"The Army Bill has passed—The Non-Importation Bill is in progress through the Senate—I incline to think it will become a law. The Loan Bill will be along this week. You will see by the Intelligencer, that the Conscription is still kept in mind, and that the Cabinet is preparing the public opinion for it. Indeed Armstrong is known to have been for it, from the beginning—In his letter to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, he said there were but two ways for filling the ranks—one, by giving high bounties—the other, by classifying the militia, and making draughts from them—Mr. Troup, Chairman of the Military Committee, said he should propose a law for making compulsory draughts from the militia, when it should become necessary—He said Congress had power to raise armies; the Constitution did not say how they should raise them—therefore they might raise them any way they pleased. Before the session closes, the Conscription Bill will be brought in. If the administration can get an Army, they will make no peace till they conquer Canada; especially, if BONAPARTE should be able to rally, and make a stand on the Rhine; which he will do, unless civil commotions in France prevent."

FIRE.

On Thursday morning in the *snow storm* we were again aroused by the cry of *fire!* In this instance we are glad to state there is no suspicion of an incendiary; for it caught on the *top* of a *fire proof* store, near the church, which was accessible only by means of *axes*, through a *shingle roof*, when nearly spent. We are happy to say that nothing was consumed but the *chimney*, which the boy (taking advantage *of the wet weather*) very opportunely undertook to *burn.*

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Salem on Tuesday, Privateer Fox, of Portsmouth, Samuel C. Handy, commander, from a cruise of 75 days. About 25 days since captured, after a feeble resistance, the ship Minerva, from Bristol, bound to the West-Indies, with an assorted cargo of hard ware, dry goods, provisions, &c. Also, British brig —, from St. Johns, (NF), for the West-Indies, loaded with provisions. Also, British brig —, from Shields, bound to the West-Indies, with an assorted cargo. Ordered them all for the U. S. The Fox has seen no armers of any description since leaving port—The Fox has brought in 21 prisoners, and a considerable quantity of dry goods, hard-ware &c. She put two English captains, a supercargo and two seamen, on board a neutral vessel bound to Porto Rico.

DIED,

At French-mills, N.Y. Captain JEREMIAH CHAPMAN, of Salem, belonging to the 21st regiment; an brave and accomplished officer, and federalist of the old school. He fought with great gallantry in the battles of York and Cornwall.

At his seat in Lancaster, (Mass.) JOSEPH HEARER, Esq. formerly collector of the District of Salem and Beverly.

In this town, Mrs. JAMES TREADWELL, aged 50.

Knives & Forks, cheap.

B. BRIERLEY

HAS just opened a cask of KNIVES & FORKS of assorted qualities (some with Deserts and Carvers to match) which he will sell much below the present usual prices.

ON HAND,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

English, India & French Goods.

Feb. 12.

Knives and Forks.

WM. JONES, JR.

OFFERS FOR SALE

600 sets of Knives and Forks, assorted qualities, with Carvers and Deserts to match. Feb. 12.

A Good Lottery.

THE Washington Monument Lottery begins to draw very soon.

40,000 Dollars

may be obtained by owning a Ticket, and the satisfaction of contributing to a great patriotic exertion. Tickets and parts for sale by

TAPPAN & POSTEL.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY—11 o'clock,

At the Auction Store, Market Street,

TWO Pipes excellent Gin;
3 chests Souchong Tea;
10 hhls. Bread; 4 hhls Flour;
100 quintals Pollack Fish;
2 bags Salt; 1 keg Butter;
2 hhds. Brandy;
2 hhds N. E. Rum;
3 bags Coffee; 2 kegs Oil meal;
2 boxes Chocolate; 20 lb. Slates, and sundry other articles.

Feb. 12. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

THIS DAY—12 o'clock,

At the Auction Store, Market Street,

ALL the effects of the late Mr. DANIEL WENTWORTH, deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, some Carriage, 1 pair large Scales, and some Beams, about twenty 56 lb. weights, and sundry other articles.

Also, at the same time,

A PEW in the North Meeting-house.

Feb. 12. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

House and Land for Sale.

FOR Sale at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the *Dwelling House* and Land belonging to JACOB WALDEN, in Penhallow-street. Feb. 5.

NEXT TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock,

I SHALL offer for sale by Public Vendue at the *Newcastle Fire and Marine Insurance Office*, the following public Stocks—viz.

20 shares in Piscataqua Bridge,
10 do. in the N. H. Turnpike,
5 do. in Rockingham Bridge,
40 do. in the N. H. Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
1 do. in the N. H. Bank.

Terms at Sale. WM. BOYD, *Auct.*

Feb. 5 ery 12.

WEDNESDAY next—11 o'clock,

SUNDRY articles of Merchandize will be offered for sale at my office, No 2, Merchants-Row, particulars of which will be made known prior to the sale.

At private sale, at the same,

Good fresh superfine Flour,
6 hhds. N. E. Rum,
20 casks Gunpowder,
50 boxes good smoked Herring.

Feb. 12. WM. BOYD, *Auct.*

WEDNESDAY 16th inst. at 12 o'clock

On the premises,

TWO 2 story Buildings, one of which is 18 by 36 feet, and the other 26 by 33 feet—on land adjoining the estate of Capt. Titus Salter—the buildings to be removed in 30 days from the day of sale.

Feb. 12. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

On Saturday, 19th inst.—10 o'clock,

At the Auction Store, Market-Street,

WILL be sold or *given away* an invoice of BOOKS, in the various branches of polite Literature—Catalogues of which will be ready at the sale.

Feb. 5. S. LARKIN. *Auct.*

Dr. Pierrepont

HAS taken a Room in the Brick Building of J. PIERCE, Esq. over the Store of Mr. J. CLARK. Feb. 12.

New-Hampshire Turnpike.

THE Directors of the N. Hampshire Turnpike Road having voted to farm out for one year from the 1st day of April next, all the Toll that may be collected at the several Gates on said Road;—any person desirous of purchasing either of said Gates, will please to forward their Proposals on or before the 10th day of March next, when the directors will meet and determine on the applications. Bonds with approved sureties will be required from the purchasers, that they may pay over to the treasurer of the proprietors, the amount of their several purchases, and that they comply with the rules and regulations established by the directors.—The proposals made may be sent to Capt. *Joseph Richardson* of Durham, or to the subscriber, who will give every information.

JOSEPH AKERMAN, jun.

Portsmouth, Feb. 12, 1814. *Treasurer.*

NOTICE.

AN adjourned meeting of the *Rockingham Social Musick Society* will be holden at the Court House in Exeter on Tuesday, March 1st, 1814.

Feb. 11. HOSEA HILDRETH, *Secty.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the Town of Portsmouth (which are necessary to be examined by the Board of Firewards) to exhibit their accounts to the Secretary of said Board, at his store opposite the *fish market*, on or before the 22d inst. or exhibit them to the Board of Firewards, at Union Hall, on *Tuesday Evening* the 22d inst. Per Order,

JOHN BOWLES.

Portsmouth, Feb. 12, 1814. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL accounts, for allowance by the board of Selectmen, must be exhibited on or before THURSDAY the 31st day of March next: Those presented after that time, cannot be acted on during the current year.

The uncommon pressure of business renders this arrangement peculiarly necessary; and it is hoped all persons concerned will conform thereto.

By order of the Selectmen,

JOHN F. PARROTT,

Feb. 12. Chairman.

The Cottage Girl,

A NOVEL, by the author of Angeline de Valvic and the Young Mother—1 vol.

Naval History of the United States, from the commencement of the Revolutionary war to the present time. By Thomas Clark. 2 volumes.

Just received by

J. F. SHORES.

Mr. Webster's Speech

For Sale at this Office.

Lent and Lost,

THE First Volume of "*Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.*" The possessor of the volume will oblige the owner, whose name is written in it by returning it to him, or leaving it with the printer hereof. Feb. 5.

STATE LAW.

State of New-Hampshire.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Thirteen.

An Act more effectually to secure to the citizens of this State their rights to suffrage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That every male inhabitant of each town, and parish with town privileges, and places unincorporated, in this State, being a natural born or naturalized citizen of the United States, of twenty-one years of age or upwards, excepting paupers and persons exempt from paying taxes at their own request, shall have a right to the annual and other meetings of the inhabitants of said towns and parishes, to vote in the town or parish wherein he dwelleth and has his home.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Selectmen of the several towns and parishes shall notice with the clerk of the town or parish and shall cause to be posted up in some public place or places within such town or parish, fifteen days prior to any town meeting for the choice of State and County officers, Representatives to Congress, or Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, an alphabetical list of all the legal voters in such town or parish; and it shall be the duty of the selectmen to place in said list the name of any legal voter which may have been omitted, on receiving satisfactory evidence thereof; and at every town meeting for the purposes aforesaid, the town clerk shall check on said list the name of each voter; and in receiving per-on shall vote, whose name is not on said list, the moderator, in presence of the selectmen whose duty it shall be to attend, shall decide whether such person be a legal voter; and if it be determined that such person is entitled to vote at said meeting, his name shall be entered on said list and checked in like manner as aforesaid. And the selectmen and town clerk shall assist in sorting and counting the ballots, but no other person shall into there thereunto. And it shall be the duty of the moderator of any town meeting to cause the same to and from the place of voting to be kept clear, so that the legal voters may have access thereto, and pass without interruption.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the selectmen of the several towns and parishes aforesaid shall provide, at the expense of such towns and parishes, in convenable box or boxes to receive the ballots of the legal voters; or which ballots shall be written or printed the names or name of the person or persons voted for; and the balloter shall be given in the manner following—that is to say; each voter shall deliver his ballot to the moderator in open town meeting; and the moderator in receiving the ballot, shall direct the town clerk to check the name of the voter on the list to be provided as aforesaid; and the moderator shall, without inspecting the name or names of the persons voted for, examine the ballot so far as to determine whether the same contains more than one ticket; and if it does not he shall place it in the balloting box; but if such ballot contains more than one ticket, the moderator shall make it manifest to the meeting, and reject the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case the duly of the moderator of any town meeting held for the choice of State and County officers, Representatives to Congress, or Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to declare, in open town meeting, at the close of the poll, the state of the vote of votes and no ballot shall be received and counted after the state of the votes shall have been declared as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That during the day on which any town meeting shall be holden for the choice of State and County officers, Representatives to Congress, or Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, no inhabitant of any town or parish, who is entitled to vote therein, shall be liable to arrest on any civil process whatever.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the number of ballots for Governor, Councellor and Senator, shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of State, on distinct pieces of paper; and the return shall be signed by the town clerk, and in substance in the form following, viz.

"*At a legal town meeting, duly notified and holden at —, on the — day of —, in the year — the following votes were given in for —, which votes have been declared in open town meeting.*

A true copy of record,

Attest, —— ——, *Town Clerk.*"

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons in any town in this State shall directly or indirectly, give pecuniary figures to the voters of any such town, on the day of election, or at any prior or subsequent period, and it shall be made to appear that the same was done with a view to influence the election, or not to treat for their suffrage, or the honors bestowed on any candidate in the election; such person shall be deemed and considered as guilty of a breach of this act, and be liable to pay a fine not exceeding forty dollars, to be recovered on complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction, or on indictment of the grand jury before the superior Court, for the use of the county in which the offence is committed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the town clerk, in every town in this State, at the opening of every town or district meeting, when and where any of the foregoing officers are to be voted for, and before the business of such meeting is entered on, to read this act, or cause it to be read, in said meeting.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in balloting at any town meeting, for State and county officers, the moderator shall call for the ballots for Governor, Counsellor, Senator, County Treasurer, and Register of Deeds, or so many of said officers as it shall be necessary to vote for at said meeting, to be given in on the same ticket, with the respective offices designated against the name of the person voted for; and the same mode shall be observed in voting for Representatives to Congress, and Electors of President and Vice President, and in this act provided in voting for State and county officers, with the exception that the votes for Electors of President and Vice President shall be brought in on one piece of paper or ticket, and those for Representatives to Congress on another; *Provided however*, That in voting for all of the aforesaid officers, no person shall be obliged to vote for every officer to be elected. STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1813.

The foregoing Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

Sent up for concurrence.

THO. W. THOMPSON, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 23, 1813.

This Bill having been read a third time, was enacted. OLIVER PEABODY, *President.*

Approved June 23, 1813.

JOHN T. GILMAN, *Governor.*

WILLIAM GARLAND

Has For Sale, *No. 10, Merchants Row,*

40 chests & boxes Souchong TEA;
Bohea do.;
10 pipes best GIN;
8 bags Upland COTTON;
4 hogsheads COFFEE;
10 hogsheads N. E. RUM;
3 do. MOLASSES;
BRANDY per pipe;
100 bbls. MACKEREL. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL LARKIN,

MARKET-STREET,

TEN hhds. Muscovado Sugar;
30 bags Coffee;
5 hhds. Jamaica Rum;
10 boxes 7 by 9 Window Glass;
16 casks White Lead;
20 barrels Beef; 15 tons Chalk;
20 kegs Gunpowder;
4 pipes Gin;
6 hhds. W. I. and N. E. Rum;
20 chests Souchong & Congo Tea;
1 case mens and youths Hats.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of

Teas, Wines and Groceries.

January 29.

NATHAN B. FOLSOM

OFFERS FOR SALE,

100 quintals Pollock FISH;
7 hogsheads RUM;
20 chests Souchong & Hyson TEA;
36 bags COFFEE:
56 casks CUT NAILS;
YARN, with bis usual assorment of
Teas, Wines, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Paints, &c.
as usual, wholesale and retail, very low.
February 5.

FIVE hhds. 2d and 3d proof W. I. RUM, warranted pure as imported and of good quality;
5 hhds. best Providence particular, very excellent quality and proof;
10 hhds. first quality N. E.
15 bbls. GIN, good quality;
2 bbls. Snake Root Cordial;
2 bbls. Annis Cordial;
2 bbls. high 4th proof real Coniac BRANDY;
1 bbl. best Cyder BRANDY;
15 bbls. WHISKEY, good quality.
Any of the above will be sold in a quantity small as 20 gallons, at reduced prices for cash or approved credit, and each warranted of as good quality and as low as can be purchased in town—For sale at the Store of J. MELCHER in Congress-street. Feb. 5.

Thomas P. Drown

HAS the satisfaction of informing the public that he is selling
W. INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES,
in a temporary building on his former stand, in Buck-street, of which he should be happy in supplying his customers, and informs them that he shall endeavour to procure such articles as they formerly bought of him, which were destroyed by the late fire, and would also inform that he carries on his

Gold & Silver Smiths Business,

as usual, under the same roof, where he has those Goods and Ornaments, generally for sale in a Jeweller's Shop. February 5.

American, English & French Goods.

William Jones, jun.

IS this day opening a great variety of
SILK,
COTTON & WOOLLEN GOODS,
which are offered at a small advance for cash.
Constantly kept on hand,
Cotton warp yarn, sewing & knitting cotton, large cotton counterpanes, cotton shirtings of the first bleach, made of yarn from No. 10 to 40.
Oct. 9. tf

WILLIAM JONES, Jun,

HAS received the following Articles, which are offered at a small advance for cash,
60 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 white cotton cambrick; from 8d to 12s;
Black, slate, brown & purple do.
Fine linen tapes; do. & common bobbin;
Bundle & pound yarn;
Fine & common white flannels;
Black & white French crapes;
Best black canton do.
Black Florence lustres, Parsnets, lustrings;
Moules & Persians, black sewing silk;
Men's & women's blk. silk hose & gloves;
Ribbons & gallons;
Black florentine & Canton cambletts.
Constantly kept on hand every article for mourning. tf Aug. 24.

Spanish Cigarrs, Flour, & Bacon.

S. LARKIN,

MARKET-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE—just received,
20 boxes Havanna CIGARRS, of a superior quality;
20 bbls. Fresh Superfine FLOUR;
And a few Hams of very excellent BACON.
January 29.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

LEMUEL DRAPER

HAS just received and this day opening a great variety of
Seasonable Goods,
Among which are superfine French blue broadcloth, at 16 dolls.
Do. black at 15 dolls.
Do. blue and drab cassimeres;
Dark corlivas, and olive broadcloths;
An elegant variety of levantine, and double Florence lustrings;
Black, white, and blue Italian crapes;
Unglazed London prints;
Fancy ribbons;
Black, dark and light drab beaver bonnets;
Down trimmings;
Boas and muck sable muffs and tippets;
A great variety of briar tippets, from 2,50 to 8 dolls;
A very large supply of mohair ginghams, shirtings, shirting checks, stripes, bed-tick, and cotton sewings;
Bandle and pound yarn, &c. &c. &c.
December 4. tf

Bricks for Sale.

300,000 of good BRICKS for Sale.
Apply to EDWARD CUTTS.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

For Sale,

125,000 of BRICKS near New-Market-landing, by
JOSEPH FURNALD,
HALL J. JENNESS.
New-Market, Feb. 5.

Pressed Bricks.

80 or 90,000 best Danvers pressed BRICKS—a sample of which may be seen at *Shepherd J. Frost's House*, for sale by
SHEPHERD J. FROST,
WILLIAM PALMER.
Portsmouth, Jan. 15.

Fall & Winter Goods.

EDWARD PARRY offers for sale a general assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Among which are superfine and low priced broadcloths;
Devonshire kersey and coatings;
Queensclothsand petisse flannels;
A large assortment of the very best rose blankets; *Also,*
Fine flannels, bombazetts, wildbores, cambletteens, shallloons and calimancoes;
Chintzes, ginghams, plain & figured muslins.
All of which will be sold cheap at his store, sign of the lamb & flag, No. 10 market-street.
Oct. 16. tf

American Manufacture.

LEMUEL DRAPER Has just received and now opening very fine and low priced shirting cottons; 7-8 and 6-4 ginghams; 4-4 & 5-4 sheetings; checks, stripes and chambrays; fine & common bed-tick; very fine & common sewing Cottons.
Likewise just received,
A VARIETY
English, French & India Goods,
which with his stock on hand, make a full assortment very good. tf
Oct. 9.

More New Goods.

LEMUEL DRAPER

HAS just received and this day opening a great variety of
Fancy and Staple GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Navy blue broadcloths from 10 to 20 dols. pr yd.
Black do. 9 to 20,
Superfine double milled blue cassimere,
Do. black and drab do.
Blue, drab, and mixt Berlin cords,
Low priced blue broadcloths and cassimeres,
A great variety of unglaz'd London prints,
Colored and black Canton crapes, best quality;
Black and colored Italian crapes,
Linen diapers and table cloths,
Elegant fancy ribbons,
Shineal and fancy silk cord,
India black fringed silk handkerchiefs,
Patch furnitures, dress plumes,
Green lustrings, dimities,
Very nice cambrick muslin,
Flag and bandanaunh handkerchiefs,
Red flannels. *A large supply of*
Very fine factory shirtings,
Rose blankets,
Drab kerseys and fearnoughts,
Sable, bear, and mock sable muffs & tippets,
Ladies and gentlemen's socks, &c. &c. &c.
January 8, 1814. tf

Navy Coat and Vest Buttons,

OF a superior quality, plain gilt and plated do.;
Superfine White Cassimere;
Navy Blue Broadcloth; Stockinett;
Black and White Vesting, &c. &c. &c.
At No. 8½ Market-street,
SILLOWAY & AVERELL,
Jan. 22. TAILORS from Boston.

Bibles.

THE subscribers have for Sale, a Quantity of BIBLES, of the late edition of W. B. ALLEN & Co. printed with new and good type, which they will sell at 75 cents by retail, 66 2-3 cents by the dozen, 62 1-2 by the hundred.—*Bible Societies* will be furnished for distribution at the reduced price of 60 cents. Booksellers and others can be supplied at the above price for three months from this date at the shortest notice.
PERLEY TENNEY,
JOHN PEARSON.
Newburyport, Jan. 22, 1814. 6w

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and very convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, stable and Wood House, with a good Garden, situated in Joshua Street, now occupied by Mr. *S. Lord.*—For particulars apply to Messrs.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5. *N. A & J. HAVEN.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Portsmouth, that he has it Draft on *Col. James Stevens*, of the town of Stow-Hill, in the county of Worcester, in the state of Maryland, for the sum of 560 Dollars, to dispose of. Payment of which will be postponed, until the said Bill is duly honored.
JOSEPH SEAWARD.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

Wanted,

BOARD and Lodging for a small family in some reputable farmer's house, within 8 or 10 miles of Portsmouth. A sitting room and two bed-chambers will be required.—Enquire at the office of the Oracle. Feb. 5.

WANTED,

A BOY, as an apprentice to the Tailoring business.
Feb. 5. CHARLES HARDY.

Lost,

In the late Fire,

FIFTH vol. Mavor's Collection of British Tourists; Cary's Pocket Atlas; Holy Bible, 12mo, in red morocco; Rush's Introductory Lectures; Swediaur on Venereal.
The loser requests the person who has them in his possession to leave them at this office.
Feb. 5.

Fine Penknives.

A FEW dozens fine Penknives, Just received by
TUPTAN & FOSTER.
Feb. 5. No. 2, Market-Street.

To be Let,

THAT very convenient HOUSE, STABLES and FARM, now occupied by Mr. *Samuel Fox*, as a *Stage House*, situated on the main road from Portland to Dover and Portsmouth, a short mile south from Berwick-landing. The land is under good improvement, and contains about ninety five acres, with a good bearing Orchard.
Possession may be had the first week in April. For further particulars inquire of
RICHARD HART,
Feb. 5, 1814. *Portsmouth.*

To be Let,

A TWO-story Dwelling-House, with Barn and Wood House, situated near the south meeting-house.
Inquire of the subscriber.
JOHN SHACKFORD.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE person who received from Mr. *Loyd*, or Mr. *Sylvester Ballester*, on the Evening of the late fire, a parcel of Books, containing HALLET's NOTES, 3 vols. 8vo. (a very scarce book, bearing the name and coat of arms of a gentleman in England), Newton on the Prophecies, printed at Berwick on Tweed; together with some other valuable Books, is earnestly requested to return the same to said *Loyd*, or to the owner.
GEORGE FORRESTER.
G. F. offers a reward of 5 Dollars to any person who shall give satisfactory information concerning *Hallet's Notes.*
Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber intends to present his administration account of the estate of
RICHARD DOLLY,
late of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham, deceased, at a Court of Probate, in Portsmouth, on the third Wednesday of February current. JOHN OVENDEN.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of
ELLIS ASPINALL,
late of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham, Husbandman, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs: All persons indebted to said estate, and all persons who have claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement on the 14th and 15th inst. at his late dwelling house in Portsmouth, to the subscriber who will attend on each day from 1 to 5 o'clock, P.M.
ABRA ASPINALL,
Administratrix.
By her Attorney, JACOB WENTWORTH.
February 5.

Toll Gatherer Wanted.

PROPOSALS in writing will be received by the subscriber until the 1st of March next, for Collecting the Toll of Piscataqua Bridge for one year to commence from the 15th of March. The Toll-House, with a garden, has room for a cow, and appurtenances, will conveniently accommodate a small family. None need apply but such as can produce unquestionable recommendation and sureties.
PEYTON R. FREEMAN,
Treasurer & Clerk of the Proprs.
Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1814.

HEAD-ACHE SNUFF.

IT is a serious and solemn truth that some remarkable instances of relief have occurred, by the use of this fragrant and grateful sternutatory in dizziness, headache, hypochondria, &c.; should the incredulous declare it the consequence of imagination, be it so; it is needless to unveil about the cause, when the desired effect is produced. The community by frequent disappointments and impositions are cautious in their belief, but truth is omnipotent, and public confidence, though slow, is sure.
Among the virtues of this snuff are its great *antiputrescent qualities*: any person in the least acquainted with the Materia Medica would readily acknowledge the fact; the use of it therefore is indispensable for all those who watch with or visit the sick. As a proof of the merits of this article the proprietor is in possession of the voluntary and unbiassed certificate of Doctor *Benjamin Waterhouse*, the "Jenner of America," which accompany each bottle.
Price 50 cents, or 4 dollars per dozen.
Liberal Terms to Wholesale Customers.
Purchasers will be refunded the principal and interest of any number they may have on hand and see fit to return in one year from the sale.
For Sale in Portsmouth, N. H. by
NATHANIEL S. PEIRCE.

Just received at the Drug and Medicine Store Market-street, Portsmouth,
Where also may be obtained the celebrated
NEW-ENGLAND EYE-SALVE,
so remarkable for the cures it has effected.
—ALSO—
A general assortment
MEDICINE, fresh and good.
Portsmouth, Nov. 6. 3m

PATENT COLUMBIAN WASHER,

An assistant to the common method of hand washing.

THIS cheap Machine, consisting of fluted Rollers, is so constructed, that when placed obliquely in the wash tub, and the cloths passed up and down on the rollers, (either with one or both hands) washing is performed with ease, nicety and dispatch, and as appears by numerous certificates exhibited by the patentee, with very considerable saving of time, soap, firewood and injury to the clothes.—Upwards of 300 citizens of Philadelphia have certified that "the Columbian Washer when put into our hands appeared trifling and insignificant, but upon our duties acquiring its use, we find that it far exceeds any thing of the kind which has ever come to our knowledge."
The machine with patent right for one family is only two dollars, together with the privilege of using it with family as many machines upon this principle as they may choose.—Any family may receive Machines on trial gratis, or purchase the right and Machine before or after trial, or part at all, as suits the order of the following place, viz.
WILLIAM WALKER,
Merchant, No. 8, Congress-street, Portsmouth.
JOHN WHEELER,
At the Post-Office, Dover.
TIMOTHY GRIDLEY,
July 20, 1813. *At the Steam Factory, Exeter.*

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
District of New-Hampshire, ss. }

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Honble JOHN SAMUEL SHERBURNE, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for said District:—
Notice is hereby given, that a Libel by HALTEN J. BREED, Esq. commander of the private armed brig called the *Grand Turk*, of Salem, in the District of Massachusetts, in behalf of himself the owners, officers and crew of the said brig and all others whom it may concern, hath been filed before the said Judge by WILLIAM CRAGGET, Esq. Proctor for the said Libellant, against a certain schooner called the REBECCA, of the burthen of about one hundred and twenty-five tons, whereof Caleb Walker was late master, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the arms, stores, goods, wares and merchandize on board the same. The said schooner Rebecca, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the arms, stores, goods, wares and merchandizes aforesaid, having been captured by the said Breed, on the high seas, by virtue of a commission or letter of marque and general reprisal from the President of the United States, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, were, as is alleged by the said libellant, at the time of the aforesaid capture thereof, belonging to the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or a subject or subjects thereof, and as such or otherwise, liable to confiscation and condemnation.
And trial will be had on said libel at a special District Court, to be holden at the Court House in Portsmouth, in said district, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of February next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon—that any person claiming property may appear and show cause why the same might not be condemned.
Given under my hand at said Portsmouth, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1814.
ELIAS LIBBEY,
Feb. 5. *Deputy Marshal.*

Marshal's Notice.

United States of America, }
District of New-Hampshire. }

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. JOHN SAMUEL SHERBURNE, Esq. Judge of the District Court for said District:—Notice is hereby given that an information hath been filed before said Judge by Daniel Humphreys, Esq. Attorney of the United States, for the District aforesaid, against a certain vessel or schooner of the United States, of about 21 tons burthen, called the "Finistry," whereof *Publicus* is the master, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, and also the cargo on board said schooner, consisting of Goods and Merchandize, marked and numbered as follows:—viz.

W.	No. 3,	1 trass Calico;
P.L.	No. 4,	1 do. printed Cambrick;
B.	No. 5,	1 do. Calico;
B.	No. —,	1 do. do.
P.L.	No. 8,	1 do. printed Cambrick;
B.	No. 9,	1 lady Cantoon;
W.	No. 3,	1 trass Calico;
B	No. 10,	1 do. printed Cambricks;
		1 do. Calico;
B.	No. 14,	1 trass printed Cambrick;
B.	No. 15,	1 do. do. do.
P.L.	No. 3,	1 do. do. do.
B.	No. 14,	1 bale Staub, &c.
R B.	No. 17,	1 case Cambricks;
P.L.	No. 2,	1 trass printed Cambrick;
B.	No. 4,	1 do. Calico;
B.	No. 5,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 5,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 1,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 6,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 2,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 7,	1 do. do.
H.	No. 10,	1 bale Cottons;
B.	No. 11,	1 do. do.
B.	No. 12,	1 do. do.

Said vessel and cargo having been seized within the port and district of Portsmouth in said Newhampshire district for an alleged violation of the laws of the United States.
And trial will be had on the aforegoing Information at a special District Court to be holden at the Court House in said Portsmouth, in said Newhampshire District, on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of which all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
Dated at Portsmouth, this twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1814.
ELIAS LIBBEY, *Deputy Marshal.*
Jan. 29.

To the Industrious & Enterprising.

THE subscribers, being separate owners of a considerable number of *House Lots*, in different parts of the village of Athens, in the state of New-York, would be willing to sell a sufficient number to accommodate 50 or 100 merchants and artizans in eligible situations for business. The price will be 30 per cent. lower than the same are generally sold to individuals; the lots to be improved within a reasonable time.
This village is situated on the Hudson River, opposite the city of Hudson, and is generally allowed to be the best scite on the river for a great commercial town; being at the head of ship navigation, and having a good, safe and extensive harbour. The materials for building are abundant and cheap. The water is good and the situation pleasant and healthy. It communicates easily with the great western country, and the immense produce which will naturally be brought to it will ensure its growth. The compact part of the village contains about 1000 inhabitants. For particulars *see* "Spafford's Gazetteer of the state of New-York."
Like other places on the Hudson river, it is less influenced by political events than almost any other part of the United States.
Liberal credit will be given if desired.
Athens, Dec. 31, 1813.
ABRAHAM VAN BUSKIRK, jun.
SIMEON NEWTON DEXTER,
TIMOTHY BRONKER,
ISAAC NORTHROP,
WILLIAM FRASER,
SAMUEL HAMILTON,
WILLIAM BYRNS.
Jan. 22. (6m)

Notice to Recruiting Officers.

LT. Col. UPHAM, of the 21st Regt. of Infantry, having been appointed to command the Recruiting service in Military District No. 1; the principal rendezvous is for the present established at Portsmouth. All officers of the Regt. of Light Artillery—2 Regt. of Light Dragoons—1st Regt. Artillery and of the 4th, 9th and 21st Infantry, who are or may be on the recruiting service in said district will report to him. Jan. 29.

M. WENTWORTH

INFORMS her friends and the public, that she has taken the Shop in the mansion house of the late Deacon Peckhham, a little south of her former stand, where she offers for sale an assortment of
Fancy and other Goods,
as usual. Jan. 29.

STATE LAW.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, N. H. }
December 27, 1813. }

THE Printers of the several Newspapers in this State, are requested to publish the following Act six weeks successively in their respective papers; the publication to commence eight weeks prior to the next annual meeting, agreeably to a vote of the Legislature. SAMUEL SPARHAWK.

State of New-Hampshire.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An Act to divide the State into Districts for the choice of Senators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the State be divided into the following Districts, numbered from one to twelve, each of which shall have the right of choosing one Senator for said State annually, pursuant to the Constitution.

District No. 1—To contain Portsmouth, Durham, Greenland, Lee, Northampton, Newcastle, Newington, Newmarket, Rye, and Stratham.

Of every thousand dollars of public taxes, the proportion to be paid by the towns in District No. 1, is 91 dolls. 55 cents.

District No. 2—To contain Exeter, Brentwood, Candia, Deerfield, East-Kingston, Epping, Hawke, Hampstead, Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kingston, Kensington, Newtown, Nottingham, Poplin, Raymond, Sandown, Southbrook, and Southampton.

Proportion of District No. 2, 88 dolls. 61 cents.

District No. 3—To contain Londonderry, Allenstown, Atkinson, Bedford, Bow, Chester, Dunbarton, Dunstable, Goffstown, Litchfield, Manchester, Merrimack, Nottingham-West, Pelham, Pembroke, Salem, and Windham.

Proportion of District No. 3, 88 dolls. 4 cents.

District No. 4—To contain Concord, Andover, Boscawen, Canterbury, Chichester, Epsom, Loudon, Northfield, Northwood, Pembroke, Pittsfield, and Salisbury.

Proportion of District No. 4, 82 dolls. 43 cents.

District No. 5—To contain Dover, Barrington, Alton, Barnstead, Brookfield, Effingham, Farmington, Madbury, Middleton, Milton, New-Durham, Rochester, Somersworth, Wakefield, and Wolfsborough.

Proportion of District No. 5, 85 dolls. 93 cents.

District No. 6—To contain Gilmanton, Burton, Center-Harbor, Conway Eaton, Gilford, Meredith, Moultonborough New-Hampton, Ossipee, Ossipee-Gore, Sandbornton, Sandwich, Tamworth, and Tuftonborough.

Proportion of District No. 6, 85 dolls. 9a cents.

District No 7—To contain Amherst, Bronkfield, Francestown, Greenfield, Hollis, Lyndeborough, Mason, Milford, Mount-Vernon, New-Boston, New-Ipswich, Peterborough, Sharon, Society-Land, Temple, Weare, and Wilton.

Proportion of District No. 7, 82 dolls. 85 cents.

District No. 8—To contain Hopkinton, Antrim, Bradford, Deering, Fishersfield, Hancock, Henniker, Hillsborough, Keursage, New-London, Packersfield, Sutton, Stoddard, Warner, Washington, Wilmot, and Windsor.

Proportion of District No. 8, 82 dolls. 4 cents.

District No. 9—To contain Keene, Chesterfield, Dublin, Fitzwilliam, Hinsdale, Jaffrey, Marlborough, Rindge, Richmond, Roxbury, Sullivan, Surry, Swanzey, Westmoreland, and Winchester.

Proportion of District No. 9, 83 dolls. 26 cents.

District No. 10—To contain Charleston, Acworth, Alstead, Claremont, Croyden, Cilsum, Goshen, Lanedon, Lempster, Marlow, Newport, Springfield, Unity, Walpole, and Wendell.

Proportion of District No. 10, 88 dolls. 51 cents.

District No. 11—To contain Hanover, Alexandria, Bridgewater, Canaan, Cornish, Danbury, Dame's-Gore, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Lebanon, Lime, New-Grantham, New-Chester, Orange, Orford, Plainfield, and Wentworth

Proportion of District No. 11, 82 dolls. 27 cents.

District No. 12—To contain the County of Coos and all the towns in the County of Grafton, that are not included in some of the before mentioned Districts.

Proportion of District No. 12, 84 dolls. 17 cents.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
In the House of Representatives, June 19, 1813.
The foregoing Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.
Sent up for concurrence.
THO W. THOMPSON, *Speaker.*
In Senate, June 21, 1813.
This Bill having been read a third time was enacted.
OLIVER PEABODY, *President.*
Approved, June 22d, 1813.
JOHN T. GILMAN, *Governor.*
A true Copy, Attest.
S. SPARHAWK, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

IF any person has in their possession the following articles, and will return them to the printer, shall be rewarded.—3 pair sheets marked H.; 1 bolster; 1 extra large pillow; 2 large damask table cloths; 3 damask breakfast cloths, not marked; a work basket containing 4 infants caps, one cambric robe, sundry other articles; 1 silver cheese knife, ivory handle; 1 silver fruit fork, pearl handle; 9 1-2 yards narrow plaid silk; 1 new umbrella; 1 Parasol; a black japan dressing box, containing sundry articles; 1 pair japan coolers; 1 table brush; 1 very small mahogany candle stand. Jan. 29.

JUDKINS & SENTER

INFORM their friends and the public that they have taken a new building at their former stand in Broad-street, where they would be happy to receive their commands in the
Cabinet Making Business.
On hand, all kinds of *CABINET FURNITURE*, and *CHAIRS* of the newest fashion.
January 29.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, as house-keeper, to a very small family, in a neighboring town. None need apply who cannot produce the most unbounded recommendations. Inquire at this office. Jan. 29.